





MN INFORMATION No. 64-1983



## HOME NEWS

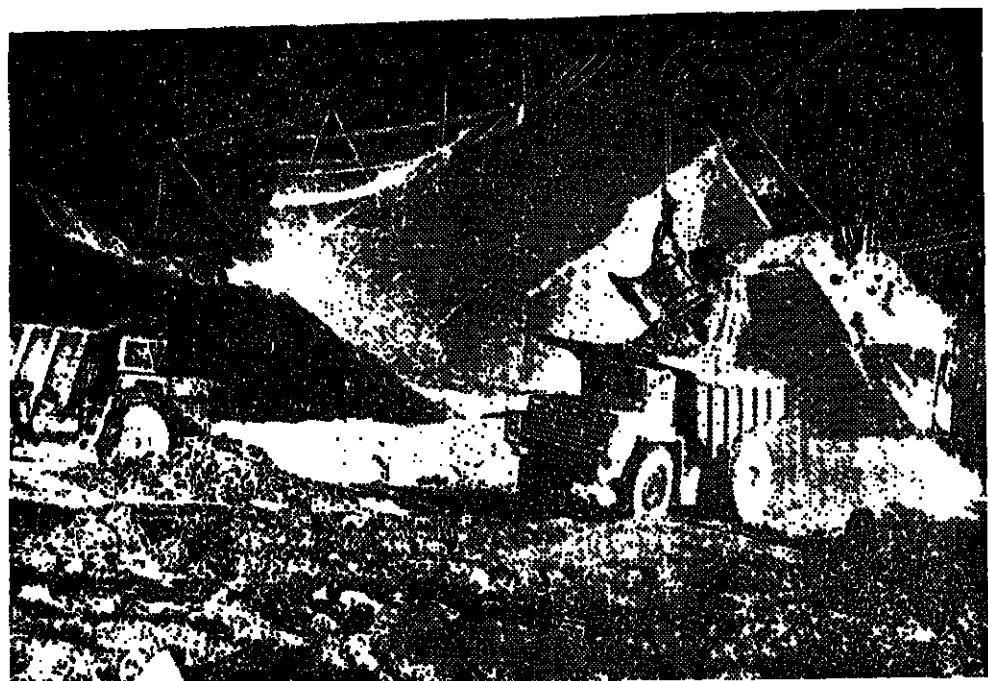
### Round the Soviet Union

● AN ALLEY OF FRIENDSHIP HAS BEEN PLANTED BY MONGOLIAN STUDENTS STUDYING IN THE SOVIET CITY OF IRKUTSK. The trees will line the new street named after the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator. More than fifteen hundred Mongolian young men and women are receiving higher or secondary specialized education in Irkutsk. The Mongolian People's Republic has awarded honorary orders to Irkutsk University, the Polytechnic Institute, the National Economy Institute and to Teachers Training Institute for their training of Mongolian specialists.

● NAVIGATION HAS BEGUN ON THE KAMCHATKA RIVER ON THE KAMCHATKA PENINSULA. The first caravan of ships carrying machines, fertilizer and seeds has already set out upstream. On the way back the ships will carry timber. During the present navigation the river ships are to deliver 430 thousand tonnes of cargoes.

● SEASON HAS OPENED ON ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR TOURIST ROUTES IN THE COUNTRY — THE GOLDEN RING AROUND MOSCOW. It passes through 15 ancient Russian cities declared protected monuments. They abound in architectural and historic monuments, museums with collections of old Russian artists. For example, the famous Assumption Cathedral with the frescoes by the great artist Andrei Rublev is situated in Vladimir founded early in the 12th century.

## KUZNETSK COAL BASIN



The Krasnogorsky open-cast, the largest in the Kemerovogol association in the Kuznetsk basin in Siberia, produces coal by the cheapest mining method.

The Kuznetsk basin which is situated in the country's east, is one of the largest in the Soviet Union. It mainly lies in the Kemerovo Region with dozens of mines and open-casts and enrichment factories. Deep under Siberia there lie coal seams over thirty metres thick, which can be mined as open-casts, and what is more important, a considerable part of local coal is suitable for coke production.

Over the current five-year plan period there will be a considerable increase in coal produc-

tion in the Kuznetsk basin. A major part of the growth will be ensured by the highly profitable open-casts. In 1983 alone the Kemerovogol association will supply the national economy with 6 million 675 thousand tonnes of the fuel.

High production rates naturally require modern and efficient equipment. The basin's most powerful walking excavator was brought here from the Urals heavy engineering plant, in Sverdlovsk, at the beginning of the current five-year plan period (1981-85). The fact that it took over 100 trucks to carry it gives a sufficiently clear idea of the power.

In the photo: operations in the Krasnogorsky open-cast go on round the clock.

### Power station built in Uzbekistan

The first two units 35,000 kw each have come into service at the Andizhan hydroelectric power station in Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic. Under way is the assembly of another two such units, which are to be completed by the end of the year. The Andizhan reservoir will water 40,000 hectares of virgin lands and improve water supply to 400,000 hectares of the arable land in the Fergana Valley. The new station will provide energy for the cotton plantations and livestock farms now being built there.

### MAN-MADE MALACHITE

For the first time yet in this country the Uralkiye Samotsyety (Ural's semiprecious stones) association in central Sverdlovsk has begun growing malachite which can rival its counterpart in the old storerooms of the Ural mountains.

When the first quality malachite samples were obtained, Ukrainian specialists designed installations for malachite commercial production, with Ural masters now polishing the manufacturing techniques.

After a disappointing beginning, the developers listened to the advice of the old masters. Like in natural conditions, they resorted to varying temperatures and admixtures of various minerals, a stratagem which ultimately produced the malachite crystals.

### Ship caravan to cross three oceans

Powerful rescue tug "Yegor" "Bizon" and "Ametya" are towing a floating dock as high as a five-storey house and 250 metres long from the Black Sea to the city of Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East.

This is the first towing operation of such a large dock over such a long distance, which will tentatively take four months to complete.

the amount of water supplies to two thousand hectares of arable land. This thrifty attitude to water in the republic where arable lands have grown to one million hectares in area, has become one of the most important tasks in irrigation. An anti-filtration coating is provided in the construction of the new and reconstruction of the existing canals.

Direct aqueducts are built in

places with meandering earth channels to double the amount of water carried by the canals like the Kalma, the Osman, the Big Talassky, the Tyupsky and others, with a total length of more than 3,000 kilometres.

The malioration workers in Kirghizia are planning to reclaim 75 thousand of irrigated lands in the course of the present five-year plan period.

## MORE WATER FOR THE CANALS

A major farming oasis has been created in Kirghizia, a constituent republic in Central Asia. It appeared when waters from the Konurugul River flowed along the concrete bed of a new twenty-kilometre canal which has been built at the height of two kilometres above the sea level to irrigate a thou-

sand hectares of reclaimed land in the Toktogul District.

For the first time the farmers here have sown grain crops and perennial grasses. The concrete lining of the canal prevents filtration, while automated intake and outlet structures save up additional reserves of water which will be enough to raise

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### SUNSHINE IN THE HOME

Architects try to ensure that the new flats they design are as sunny as possible. Good natural lighting makes for a happy and relaxed atmosphere in the home.

To help architects test their ideas as to light distribution Soviet physicists have designed an "artificial sky", writes PRAVDA, which reproduces the lighting conditions in any locality or on any object in different climatic zones and at different times of the day.

To ensure that a building catches more sunlight it is sometimes enough to reverse it or just to shift it a little. Calculations as to light distribution made with the use of the new complex have already been taken into account in the design of several industrial projects. The results of further experiments are soon to be made available to architects planning new houses.

### NATIONAL GENE BANK FOR ANIMALS

SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes about a unique experiment being undertaken by the Siberian department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in the Gornoo-Altaisk Autonomous Region, where they are setting up a large-scale animal breeding farm having three targets in view.

The first is to preserve the rare beasts and birds entered in the Red Data Book of the USSR. The second is to include them into the selection cycle, making use of all possible gene combinations and hybrid animal breeding technologies. The third is to find ways of domesticating those representatives of wild nature which have the potential to become a new branch of animal breeding.

This wide-ranging gene bank is breaking new ground: as well as collecting samples of all the Siberian fauna, then of the fauna of the whole country, it will proceed, in future, to collect samples from other countries.

The normal approach to the problem, both at home

and abroad, is to create reserves for one or more animal species. Here they are to set up a national gene bank similar to the one for plants pioneered by the Soviet Academician Nikolai Vavilov.

Why have they chosen the Altai Mountains for the experiment? The local climate has been recognized as possessing universal characteristics suited to beasts and birds coming from different zones and regions. The mountains preclude the danger of rivalry between various members of the species over fodder and the spread of epiphytes. In addition, comments the paper, the local Altai population are born animal breeders.

### THE CITY OF THE FUTURE — WHAT WILL IT LOOK LIKE?

The answers to this question will be provided by the results of the "Ecopolis" programme, which is at present being tested in the small town of Pushchino, on the Oka River in the Moscow Region, writes the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

An ecopolis is an ecologically perfect town, or a bridge between a highly technological society, civilization and nature. It is intended that the "Ecopolis" programme provide the foundations for a scientific theory of how an urban area should be shaped and put into harmony with its environment.

For several years now, the streets, public gardens and surroundings of Pushchino have been subjected to close attention from scientists and students. They are carrying out thorough studies of such things as how many birds are to be found within the city and outside; how many caterpillars and frogs are crushed by cars on the highways; the number of berries and mushrooms gathered by the inhabitants of Pushchino from the surroundings of the town; and the amount of food growing along busy roads. They are also after the answers to hundreds of other questions.

The information gathered as a result of the experiment will enable to be made in the future on recommendations how to plan and build towns. The programme has already yielded practical results.

A system of green areas has been set up in some parts of the town and a children's ecological station in order that young people be brought up to be aware of the need for conservation. It has been decided that the town Soviet set up a special ecological service. In the future it is expected that the results of the "Ecopolis" programme will be made use of by other Soviet towns. The experiment at present being carried out in Pushchino will spread far beyond the town boundaries.

### HYDRO-ACCUMULATING POWER STATIONS TO RELIEVE PEAK LOADS

One of the problems of modern power industry is that there is a sharp rise in the demand for electricity in the morning and evening, causing the so-called peak loads, when the consumption of electricity rises by one-third as against all other hours. How can this problem be solved? There are two solutions, notes the STROITELNAYA GAZETA. One either has to build up still higher the power capacities of the existing nuclear and thermal power stations so that they can cope adequately with peak loads, or build special stations to generate additional electricity in those peak hours.

It is obvious that the second solution, envisaging the construction of hydro-accumulating stations and stations with gas turbine installations, is more economical. One such station, the Kuybyshevskaya, is being built in the Baltic Republic of Lithuania. Many of the technological solutions employed in the construction of this station, rated at 1.6 million kw, are experimental. During peak load hours a whole sea of water will pass through its turbines from the upper lake into the lower reservoir and then, by making use of surplus electricity at night, the water will be pumped back from the lower reservoir into the upper lake.

The newspaper stresses that the presence of an upper lake and an accumulating reservoir enables another problem to be solved — that of irrigating agricultural land in adjacent areas.

## HOME NEWS

### Places to visit

## Concerts in Znamensky Monastery



The former Znamensky Monastery, one of the most remarkable sights of the Zaryadye area, in central Moscow, is but a stone's throw away from the Rossiya Hotel.

In the second half of the 16th century this site formed part of Nikita Romanov's Moscow estate. His grandson, the first Russian tsar, the founder of the Romanov dynasty, also founded the Znamensky Monastery.

According to an early manuscript, the monastery's five-dome two-tier church was built in 1654 by several masons for the princely sum of

650 roubles. Due to the proximity of the Moskva River the church was constructed on 2,480 oak piles.

The various buildings making up the complex have been totally renovated. Concerts of Russian 18th-19th-century music are given in the monastery's ceremonial hall which has excellent acoustics, every Thursday evening at 7 p.m. There are also performances by choirs. Tickets are available from the Moscow Travel Bureau at 1 Gorky St. (Telephone: 263-80-28 and 263-76-81.)

## USSR: state concern for the family

The population in Tajikistan will grow each year by 120 thousand people. Such is the forecast covering the remainder of the current millennium made by the demographers of this Central Asian republic. With the above forecast in view, the government has decided to increase its allocations for the construction of children's medical establishments and for payments to their personnel. There are now more than 20 doctors per every 10 thousand inhabitants of the republic, with paediatricians and obstetricians predominating. Children are

provided with close medical supervision from birth.

The Soviet state which is interested in the growth of population, is carrying out a number of comprehensive social and economic measures to encourage large families, to create suitable living conditions for newlyweds and to further develop the network of children's preschool establishments. While in 1970 there were 9.28 million children attending this country's kindergartens and crèches, in 1981 there were 14.75 million.

Mothers receive from the state a one-time grant for the third child, and monthly grants for the fourth and every subsequent child. Women who have five or more children over 8 years of age are provided with additional bonuses when they reach pensionable age.

## Tigers in the Far East

There are about 200 tigers, larger than the Indian variety, in the forests of the Soviet Far East. The prominent Soviet zoologist Viktor Zhivotchenko believes that there is no need to worry over the fate of the Siberian tiger. Thorough measures for their protection were started over thirty years ago, he said. Shooting and then catching tiger cubs were prohibited. Thanks to this, as well as to the setting up of two reserves, the number of tigers has grown and continues to grow. Not even the snow interferes with their breeding, although it lies on the ground for 3 and 5 months here. We only take those heads which have grown accustomed to feeding on domestic animals and have become potentially dangerous. The rest of them do not bother us.

## Wood-seasoning process

Nearly a century separates two identical in shape and colour seen from the same place of the water-seasoned oak. The seasoning process was very different in the two cases — while it takes nearly a hundred years for a piece of oak to season in natural conditions, the process only requires a month at a factory.

Water-seasoned oak has always been at a premium. Well-seasoned trunks were sought for at the bottom of rivers and lakes. Now researchers have come up with an artificial water-seasoning process, with timber seasoning ranging from light-brown to black.

This raw material is in particular demand at parquet-making factories. An experimental woodworking combine in the town of Kivertsy in the Volyn Region of the Ukraine, produces 60,000 sq m of parquet a year, and the addition of another section, currently under construction, will treble this figure.

## Sculpture in porcelain

In these photos you see work by Asa Brzhezinskaya, a member of the USSR Union of Artists and senior sculptor at the Dulevo Porcelain Works. A more complete idea about the

numerous themes in her porcelain sculpture can be gained from a visit to an exhibition at present to be seen at the All-Union Museum of Decorative and Applied Art. The sculptress



● "The Inspector-General" ● Photo by G. Kuznetsov

### Science and technology

#### EQUIPMENT

#### FOR FORESTRY INDUSTRY

Low-quality timber and timber waste will be put to better use with the aid of new models of a shredder (stationary and portable) now being manufactured at the Zhitomir plant of forestry engineering in the Ukraine.

The new machines shred twigs, boughs, brushwood and board ends. The units provide for high production of technological raw materials and are reliable in operation. The plant will produce shredders for a hundred forestry areas a year.

Plant engineers have also invented and produced other machines and equipment facilitating comprehensive usage of timber. These include mechanical production lines for shaving boards, units for making container boards and sets of equipment for mushroom cooking stations. This year the Zhitomir plant will supply this country's forestry areas with over one thousand such machines and mechanisms.

#### ANOTHER JOB

#### FOR THE LASER

Soviet scientists have invented a laser optical device for processing small-pattern pictures to improve the efficiency of a computer's examination of the microscopic structure of metals and biological tissues. This results in higher precision in research and cuts down the time required for tests.

It is believed that the new optical system will be of great use in metallurgy, biology and robotics. It will help biologists, for example, speed up the time they spend on biochemical analysis and on observation of the structural changes of living cells. In robot construction the system can be employed for teaching robots to identify items carried on the assembly line.

#### NEW

#### PILE-DRIVING MACHINES

New pile-driving machines, named Yermak after the 16th-century Russian Siberian pioneer, are to replace electrodrillators at the Baikal-Amur Railway construction project, in the Far East. The new machine is driven by compressed air supplied by the same compressor stations that operate the drilling rigs.

works as if she were a producer. Two main approaches predominate in her art: the development of her own scenarios often based on works of literature; and the portrayal of popular actors playing famous parts.

Georgi STREINIKOV



## VIEWPOINT

## Publishing in Georgia

Eligudza MAGRADZE

Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution

Way back in the far distant past the Georgian poem "The Man in the Panther's Skin" by Shota Rustaveli was regarded as an essential element of every bride-to-be's dowry. And even in the 8th-10th centuries there already existed archives in Georgia containing massive and valuable collections of books.

Today, 2,500 titles are published each year in Georgia (population — over 5.1 million) in editions of up to 17 million copies.

There are ten major publishers in Georgia. They publish books in the following fields: economic, reference, scientific, political studies, technical, scientific as well as literature, the latter accounting for almost half of the whole output.

Certain "sociologists" are in the habit of talking about the revival of Georgian literature, maintaining that it is losing its distinctive national character. Let me quote a few facts to show how mistaken such views are: 1,900 titles are published annually in the Georgian language and, what is more, in big editions.

"The Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language" in 8 volumes is of great significance in the cultural life of the republic; the first five volumes of the Georgian Soviet Encyclopedia and the two special volumes "Georgian SSR" — have been published both in Georgian and in Russian. The 13-volume academic edition "Georgian Folk Poetry" is almost complete, and work is starting on the 5-volume anthology "The Georgian Poem". The above is, of course, far from being a complete list of all the books published in Georgia.

Occasionally our foreign critics go to the other extreme — accusing us of nationalism and of paying too attention to the languages and culture of the other minor nationalities living on our territory. These accusations come at a time when we are publishing fiction and sociopolitical literature in large editions in Abkhazian and Ossetian as well as in Russian, Armenian and Azerbaijan. The Russian classics and the works of contemporary writers are issued in big editions, as are works by authors representing the other peoples of the USSR. In turn Georgian literature is translated into the language of the other constituent republics. This interchange helps enrich our literature and culture taken as a whole.

We also publish books in the English, French, German, Spanish, Arab, Persian and Turkish languages. These are textbooks, anthologies, dictionaries, works by Georgian writers and volumes on the Georgian line arts and architecture for which there is a growing demand abroad.

Nor should we forget the great number of translations into Georgian of works by foreign authors. Georgian publishers always take part in the Moscow International Book Fair where they acquire publication and translation rights of new foreign works. In turn foreign publishers buy rights to publish works by Georgian writers.



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## LYDIA KOVALYOVA



Lydia Kovalyova as Cleo-Cle-San.  
Photo by Georgi Solovyov

USSR Bolshoi Theatre soloist Lydia Kovalyova made her first appearance in opera singing the part of Tatyana in Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin". The Bolshoi stage has seen many a Tatyana, but none to compare with Kovalyova who seems to be the living incarnation of Tchaikovsky's own description of his heroine "Tatyana had a true Russian soul."

Kovalyova who has been singing with the Bol-

shot for the past ten years has over 20 parts to her credit. It would appear that vocal or international difficulties are unknown to the singer who delights audiences with the purity and ease of her singing, and by her light and at the same time powerful voice with its crystal-clear sound. Conductors single out her loyalty to the composer's score.

Says Bolshoi conductor Fyodor Maslennikov: Lydia Kovalyova sings melodiously and beautifully. She has a fine strong and caressing voice. It is permissible to compare the vocation of conductor and sculptor, then either's success depends in large measure on their material — Lydia Kovalyova is ideal material for the conductor.

Kovalyova had a difficult childhood. Her father died as a very young man in 1941 defending Moscow, and soon afterwards her mother died. Lydia started to sing her living at an early age and had a passion for singing, while working as a typist in the town of Kurgan beyond the Urals she sang as an amateur.

She was later to study at the Leningrad Conservatoire and, having graduated, joined the company of a theatre in Yoshkar-Ola, capital of the Mari Autonomous Republic on the Volga. She also taught in a music school and led the theatre's choir studio.

Candour, naturalness, simplicity and kindness are the distinguishing traits in Kovalyova's performance — whether she sings Antonida from "Ivan Susanin", Maria from "The Tsar's Bride", Madama Butterfly or Tatyana, her latest role.

Her Maria evokes not pity but the pain of compassion, while her Madama Butterfly is not a bit divorced from life. She has not lost her mind, and with magnanimity and nobleness faces death for the sake of good.

Kovalyova is at present working on the part of Violetta from the opera "La Traviata" and has plans to sing Elsas in Richard Wagner's "Lohengrin". Lessons from "Il Trovatore" by Verdi and Lyudmila from Gluck's opera "Russian and Lyudmila".

Margarita ANOKHINA

## THEATRE AND PEACE

"World theatre. World understanding. World peace" is the motto of the 20th jubilee International Theatre Institute Congress, sponsored by UNESCO, which has opened in Berlin.

Many theatre people from all over the world, the Soviet Union included, have come here for this representative forum.

Attention at the congress is focused on the social and political activities of theatre workers, their role as citizens,

and the interplay of various cultures and their function in promoting world understanding and peace.

The congress will also discuss a range of specifically professional and organizational problems.

The Soviet delegation, made up of noted directors, actors and theatre critics, is led by Mikhail Tsaryov, President of the Soviet National Centre of the International Theatre Institute.

## CHALIAPIN: RARE PHOTOS FOUND

Photographs of the great Russian singer Fyodor Chaliapin have been found in the cellars of the State Archives of Documentary Films and Photographs of the Byelorussian SSR. The amateur-size photos must have been taken by a close friend. They include a rare portrait of the singer taken at home and a photo of the celeb-

rations for his anniversary. Chaliapin is photographed not only in New York, Le Havre, Berlin and Amsterdam but also with his family and daughter and among farm workers. One of the snaps shows him shooting a horse.

The photos, which are still being studied, have yet to be published.

## 'Shapes and Models'

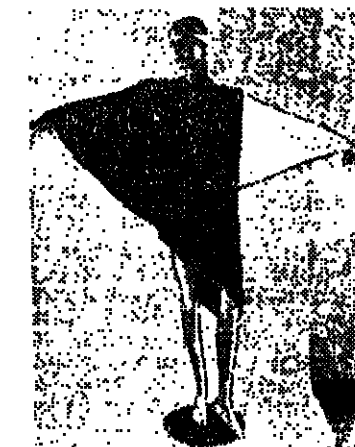
"Shapes and Models", is the name of an exhibition of works by Richard Napier, from France, which is now to be seen at the Schusev Architectural Museum, in Moscow.

The 32-year old master is an employee of the famous Paris firm of Pierre Cardin and an art adviser for UNESCO.



The 300 items on display include illustrations to books he has written himself, photographs of architectural monuments, as well as examples of design, and fashion models.

This exhibition is very important for me, Napier said, because it is the first time I have exhibited so many aspects of my art. This is my first Moscow show, and I hope it won't be the last. I have not only book projects in mind, for instance a "Moscow-Leningrad" photographic album.



## Georgian art: international symposium in Tbilisi

The 4th international symposium on Georgian art has come to an end in Tbilisi. It was attended by art critics from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Baku and other Soviet cities, as well as by scholars from France, the GDR, Yugoslavia, Greece, Belgium and other countries. For a week these talking part listened to over 150 reports devoted to ancient and modern Georgian art. Of late there has been a

considerable rise of interest in Georgian art, said Academician Vakhang Beridze, Director of the G. Chublashvili Institute of History of the Georgian Arts, attached to the republican Academy of Sciences. This is due in no small measure both to the way art has prospered in the Soviet period as well as to expanding contacts with many foreign scholars. This is proved by international symposiums on

Georgian art, held in Italy, the first one—in Bergamo, followed by others in 1980—in Bari and Lecce; by the courses of lectures on Georgian architecture and painting, given in many countries, by books on the subject brought out by foreign publishers, and by exhibitions of the work of Georgian artists.

Many foreign art critics come to study at our institute. They work on manuscripts, participate in expeditions studying the republic's cultural monuments, and familiarize themselves with modern Georgian art. On their return to their respective countries they publish books on the art of Soviet Georgia.

## Moscow Film Festival

In slightly over a month the 13th International Moscow Film Festival will open in the Soviet capital. As of today, more than one hundred countries, and five international and six national organizations have confirmed their intention of taking part. The countries of the socialist community, Afghanistan, the Cape Verde Republic, Ethiopia, Denmark, the United States, Japan, Italy, and Turkey are only some of the nations, who will be participating. Quite a few famous film makers, directors, and actors who have won recognition and popularity with Soviet cinematographers will soon be arriving in Moscow.

The festival's programme which has been confirmed, includes films submitted in the three competition categories, as well as the screening of non-competition films and information viewing.

This year for the first time, the Moscow festival will include retrospective shows of films made by three of the world's leading film makers — Stanley Kramer, René Clément, and Raj Kapoor.

Visits to Moscow film studios and discussions with film makers are included on the festival programme.

Gorky Theatre from Leningrad continues its performances in Moscow in packed houses. Included in the company's repertoire for the tour are Russian classics: two of this season's new productions — Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya" and "The Seagull" — and "The Merchant of Venice" by Shakespeare, by Mikhail Shchepkin — and plays by modern Soviet and foreign playwrights, for instance, "The Glass Menagerie" by D. L. Coburn, and Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus". Productions are by Georgi Torontov.

In the photo: scene from the play "Amadeus".



## WHAT'S ON!

June 11-13

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 11, 12 — Igor Molisev Ensemble of Folk Dance of the USSR. 13 — A gala concert — closing performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre from Leningrad.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) Guest performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad). 11, 12 — Petrov, "Mayakovskiy Begina" (opera).

Stankislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the Vienna National Opera Theatre: 11 (even), 12 (odd) — Kaiman, "The Gypsy Princess". 11 (odd), 12 (even) — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 11 — Kaiman, "The Gypsy Princess". 12 (mat) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry". 12 (even) — Lehar, "The Merry Widow". 13 — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads".

### FILMS

Illusory Happiness (Indis, 2 parts).

About the tragic fate of two sisters. Cinema: "Burevestnik" (Dobrynskaya Sq.). Metro Dobrynskaya. A lively rainbow (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

The film, addressed to young spectators, tells about people with a gift for sympathy, kindness and hard ship. Cinema: "Kosmos" (100 Pskovskaya St.). Metro VDNKh.

EXHIBITIONS

Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts (12 Volkonskaya St.). An exhibition of about 50 works by the Italian artist Giorgio de Chirico. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Kropotkinskaya.

Friendship House. (16 Pskovskaya St.). "Around the World in 80 Days". An exhibition of drawings by the Estonian artist Viljar Pail. The Estonian artist Viljar Pail. The Estonian artist Viljar Pail. The Estonian artist Viljar Pail.

Landscapes, and architectural monuments and modern silhouettes of Japanese cities. Daily, except Sunday and Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Arkharskaya.

# BUSINESS

## JUBILEE OF ITALIAN BANK

The Banca Commerciale Italiana has celebrated the 10th anniversary of the opening of its office in Moscow. A delegation from the bank, led by its President Antonio Monti, visited the Soviet capital.

We are very satisfied with our operations on the Soviet market, Mr Monti told our correspondent. Our Moscow office helps promote links between Italian businessmen and Soviet banks. Incidentally, we first established contacts with the USSR way back in 1924, and are now cooperating on a long-term basis.

Significantly our relations with the USSR State Bank, the

Vneshtorgbank of the USSR, and other credit and finance institutions are characterized by trust and understanding.

The world is now undergoing a major crisis—high taxes, high interest rates, inflation, unemployment, a general decline in economic development, so it is imperative to improve international cooperation. I am no politician but would like to stress that those politicians striving to obstruct contacts and erode mutual trust are acting very badly. I believe that relations between nations should be hallmarked by goodwill, which would help eliminate difficulties, he pointed out.

## CONTRASTS AT LE BOURGET

A record number of participants—more than 900 companies and firms from 29 countries, including the USSR, attended the traditional 35th International Air Show in France this year.

At Le Bourget the Soviet Union displayed peaceful technology, reflecting its desire for the development of international cooperation and trade. Hundreds of thousands of visitors to our pavilion examined with great interest exhibits relating to the exploration of outer

space in the interests of all mankind.

Many people have a different assessment of the American participation in the show. This year, possibly in order to avoid complaints from visitors, the United States gave up the idea of demonstrating the cruise missile, which "adorned" its display two years ago. But, despite this the Boeing aircraft with Shuttle spaceship was shown off with great pomp at Le Bourget and in the skies over the French capital.

## Société Générale de Banque S. A. in Moscow

Count Eric de Villegas de Clercamp, Chairman of the Belgian Société Générale de Banque S. A., called the bank Moscow office a major instrument helping to promote Soviet-Belgian trade and economic relations. He visited the Soviet capital with a delegation and had talks with colleagues at the State Bank of the USSR and at Vneshtorgbank of the USSR.

The Société Générale de Banque opened its Moscow office

(the first in a CMEA country) a little more than a year ago. But during this short period of time a great deal has already been done: more than 100 Belgian firms have received assistance from the bank in entering the Soviet market, in establishing business contacts with Soviet organizations and diversifying mutual deliveries.

Luc Delvaux, who has worked for more than a year for the bank in Moscow, now takes over direction of the office.

## CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berninskaya, Embankment), 11, 12, 13 — "Leningraders on Berninskaya", a variety programme.

Concert Hall at the Olympic Village, 11, 12 — The People and Puppets variety ensemble. Included in the programme are "Three Graces" by V. Shukshin and "With Wide-Open Eyes" by L. Hal.

FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium, 11 — Central Army Club vs Odessa Chernomorets, 6 p.m.

Torpedo Stadium, 12 — Moscow Torpedo vs Kishinev Nistru, 5 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 12 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

June 11-13

In Moscow, city and region, the cool weather will continue with temperatures of +2°, +3°, +4° (on June 11, +2°, +3°, +4° at night and of +13°, +14° during the day. Overcast, plus occasional rain at the beginning of the period, with clear spells and rain later on in place.

Transcendental experience heavy rain with hail in places as a result of cold air from the north of Europe "mixing" with warm air from the Mediterranean, on 10-12 and 13 rain has been in 40 hours.

ATHLETICS

Lein Central Stadium, 11 — Znamensky brothers memorial, 10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Athletes from Bulgaria, the GDR, Finland and the

## CAN-SEALING MACHINES

**B4-KZK-70 AUTOMATIC SEALING MACHINE**  
marks, seals and counts filled cylindrical tin cans in cannery production lines

Nominal throughput, cans/min	125
Throughput settings, cans/min	80; 100; 125; 160
Cans handled (with special-design replacement tooling made), mm:	
outer diameter	50-105
outer height	35-125
Tin thickness, mm	0.2-0.3
Overall dimensions, mm	1900x1070x3070
Weight, kg	1900

**B4-KZT-56 SEMI-AUTOMATIC SEALING MACHINE**  
joins end faces to bodies of cylindrical tin cans by double edge-curling seam; seals filled cans

Nominal throughput, cans/min	16-12
Cycling throughput, cans/min	45.5
Cans handled:	
outer diameter, mm	50-320
outer height, mm	20-320
Tin thickness, mm	0.22-0.36
Dimensions (less electric cabinet), mm	850x1300x1750
Weight, kg	780
Machine assembled tooling for one can size	100

35, Moslimovskaya Ul. 117330 Moscow, USSR. Tel. 143-86 60, 143 87-51  
Telex 411068 TEDEX SU; 411238 TEDEX SU

**TECHMASHEXPORT**

## STANDARD-MESSO SEMINAR

The West German Standard-Messo company, which forms part of the Mannesmann concern, held a seminar in Moscow, with the assistance of the Soviet foreign trade association Vneshtorgreklam. The subject of the seminar was new developments in processing pig iron and steel in ladle.

This is the first such seminar we have organized in the USSR, Egon Lasser, director of the firm, said at a press conference. Standard-Messo is a young Duisburg firm, a little more than 20 years old. But we already have good business contacts with such countries, as the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Romania. We also supplied goods to the Soviet Union.

We are engaged in engineering in the sphere of physical machine-building and the steel casting industry. I think that this field offers good opportunities for cooperation with Soviet experts, industrial cooperation included, as we do not deal directly with the production of equipment.

In their reports at the seminar Standard-Messo experts acquainted their Soviet colleagues with their technology of the process, and with the equipment used for it. They also dealt with the problems of the steel casting industry, and with the problems of the steel casting industry, and with the problems of the steel casting industry.

## SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

© The American firm of Dresser Industries has held a seminar in Moscow on mining equipment. A seminar arranged by another American firm, Hewlett-Packard, concentrated on the manufacture of medical and other instruments, and on electronic technologies. Both meetings were organized within the framework of agreements on scientific and technical cooperation concluded between the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and these two firms.

© The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has assisted the USSR Ministry of the Merchant Marine and the Belgian firm of Selsbach to hold a symposium on purification of the surface of the sea. One of the subjects discussed during the meetings which were held in Moscow and Novosibirsk was the use of chemicals in cleaning oil slicks.

© The British firm of ISO Machinery has held a symposium in Moscow for representatives of Soviet research and industrial enterprises. Addressing the symposium, which was sponsored by the State Committee for Science and Technology, the firm's specialists delivered

reports on technology and equipment for establishing vibrations and for balancing turbine rotor blades.

© The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has assisted the West German firms of Lurgi and Fets to arrange a symposium in Moscow on problems of combating dust. Representatives of Soviet industry and of research organizations were told about technologies and equipment used to solve the problem of dust, especially in the chemical in dusts.

© With assistance from the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology has assisted the USSR Ministry of the Merchant Marine and the Belgian firm of Selsbach to hold a symposium on purification of the surface of the sea. One of the subjects discussed during the meetings which were held in Moscow and Novosibirsk was the use of chemicals in cleaning oil slicks.

© Specialists from the international world secretariat have delivered a number of lectures in Moscow on the removal of impurities from wool and on washing and combing. The lectures were sponsored by the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

The end of the world